

communication, but there seems to be no means of doing so from our present position; at least from the manner in which it is spoken of, it seems to be an unavoidable difficulty. A force of 45,000 men might defend every street in the town, and the real defence of Sebastopol begin, where defences commonly end, at the moment a breach is made and the allied forces are pressing on to the assault. It is also to be remarked that the Russians have at Sebastopol an advantage similar to the one which gave such aid to the Turks at Silistria. The ravines which break up the ground permitted the Russians in that memorable siege to advance only in small bodies, and caused them to be repulsed in detail. If the Russian soldier were at all worthy of his past reputation, the allies might have to fear a loss which would make the campaign of the Crimea the most gloomy success recorded in our annals. But there is no doubt that from some cause, which neither political nor military critics have yet penetrated, the Russian conscript has shown himself manifestly inferior to the men who fought at Eylau and Borodino.

If a cause for disquietude exists, it arises from the presence in the field of a large Russian force, which acts independently of the garrison of Sebastopol, and will, no doubt, attempt to effect a diversion. The strength of the army which lies on the Tchernaya, and threatens the British communication with Balaklava, is not accurately known; but the force of cavalry is said to be large, and is the more dangerous, as in that arm the allies are extremely weak. More than two hundred of the horses of the heavy brigade were lost at sea, or soon after their arrival at the Crimea; the riders of course must be mounted on whatever animals may be found in the country, or remain useless until the place of their former horses be supplied. Forage also is extremely scarce, and the horses even of general officers are suffering in consequence. The Russian force, whose base of operations is Simpheropol, does not probably exceed fifteen thousand men, and to expect large reinforcements within the present month is out of the question. But the general opinion seems to be that the enemy are advancing in considerable strength by forced marches, and it is not impossible that in three or four weeks there may be an army of fifty thousand Russians in the field, besides those who hold Sebastopol. That any force which the Czar may dispatch will lose a fourth of its numbers before it reaches Simpheropol there can be no doubt.

So far as it can be observed, the Russians have about three hundred guns in position at Sebastopol. Probably one-half of these have been taken from the ships, and will be worked by sailors, between whom and the land troops less distinction prevails than in our service. One point is said to be of great strength; it is the southwestern angle of the town, and must be attacked by the French; one of their engineer officers declared that to capture it will cost them dearly. On the other hand, the preparations of the allies are on the grandest scale—far more extensive, indeed, than the generals anticipated when they first seized the heights which encircle the town. The necessity for cautious operations against a place which is naturally strong, and has at least a numerous and well provided garrison, with a communication with the surrounding country, is evident, and the public must not be disappointed if the work has continued longer than their sanguine frame of mind led them to believe. When once the preparations are completed, and the attack commences, we may expect a speedy issue. It is well, however, to know the difficulties that are to be surmounted, if it be only that those engaged may not be robbed of their well-earned reputation by those envious critics who find everything extremely easy after it is effected.

The new republic, on the Orange river, in South Africa, the sovereignty over which was relinquished by England, has been organized as a republic by the choice of a Mr. Hoffman as president. He received 624 votes to 630 for two other candidates. It is proposed to unite to this new country the Trans Vaal lands, the two to be known under the title of the "United States."

SINGULAR CONTRAST.—It is worthy of notice, that only a few years before George the Second founded Columbia (then King's) college, he had established a similar institution, in another part of his dominions. In the little town of Gottengen in Hanover, a German province of scanty resources, without commerce, almost without a city, and often scourged by war, he planted a seat of learning, that came into life the competitor of its twin brother in the western world. In 1825, less than one hundred years from its birth, it had 89 professors, 1545 students, and a library of three hundred thousand volumes, and it stands proudly aloft, among the great beacon lights of the intellectual world. The catalogue of Columbia college, in this the hundredth year of its existence, shows one hundred and forty students, and six professors.—[N. Y. Eve. Post.]

A BACKSET.—The intelligent Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says the current impression that Brigham Young is no longer governor of Utah, and that there is a vacancy, is incorrect. The writer has made the examination and says, the law of congress in that case provides that on the expiration of his time, the governor shall continue in office till his successor shall arrive. Young will thus continue to be governor till next spring, at least.

It is said a governor will be appointed, and a military force will be sent out to enforce obedience to him. This will be popular sovereignty with a vengeance. We again suggest the propriety of passing a law authorizing Utah to elect its own governor, &c. Can't we persuade some of the Nebraska men to face their own music, and bring into congress a bill of this kind?—[O. S. Journal.]

Amidst the long series of desertions and rebukes which the administration has met in the recent elections in the north, there appears to be one "bright spot," where the Pierce Democracy is still cherished and sustained. The vote for governor in the election district embracing the notorious "Five Points," New York, stood as follows:—Ullmann 3; Clark 9; Bronson 16; Seymour 341. Seymour was the administration candidate, and his supposed election has been pronounced an "administration triumph."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says our commissioner to the Sandwich Islands has made no treaty of annexation. There is no immediate prospect of such an event.

The people of Cleveland have begun the system of water works in earnest. A huge reservoir is to be built on the high grounds on the Ohio City side. The water is to be forced up from the lake, and then distributed to all parts of the city, as is done in Buffalo, Cincinnati, &c. It will be a great improvement for Cleveland.

Business men complain loudly of the management of the Southern Michigan railroad. They cannot get their produce to market over it at the time contracted for, and heavy losses are the frequent results. So says the Toledo Blade.

A chaplain at a state prison was asked by a pious friend, how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the reply.

We observe a great decline, rapidly extending, in real estate. New Stores in Chambers street and the neighborhood, which could only be rented on the first of May at \$8,000 per year, are now offered at a yearly rental of \$4,000, and no takers.—[N. Y. Post.]

For unadulterated economy commend us to the German. Give him a salary of 40 cents a day, and in ten years he will own a brick block, a fat horse, nine children, and a vrow broader than she is long, and as good natured as a blind kitten.

The Boston Traveler states that in consequence of the great scarcity of Mackerel this year, the prices of No. 1's and 2's have reached the highest point for years, viz: from \$17 to \$18 per barrel, and the prospects are that in the spring they will advance to \$20.

There are twenty-eight millions of specie lying idle and profitless in the Treasury of the United States at the present day.

THE GLOBE—The Official Paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.

LORD BROUGHAM, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its statesmen, and of its national progress, through the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in former times. He opens his life of Lord Chatham thus:

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that this country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know anything at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, but a cautious and safe counselor in most difficult emergencies, all are ready to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his contemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render in steering the constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitrary power without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed—nay, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms, of an ordinary legal proceeding, have surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gives the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, by supplying this information, to fill up the outline which the meagre records of his times have left us. But it is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history has recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even of his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world.

"This imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank."

What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of parliament, conducted the march of the government during their connection with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and verity, the clearness, the freshness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators.

The great men who conducted our revolutionary struggle in the continental congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their birth in their debates, except in the meagre formula of a journal. The fervid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy which set the subject in every variety of light, passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by "the master statesmen of the world," have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our national councils but "the shadow of a name." Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fall from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his own history, and blend it imperishably with that of his country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another. Different sections look for the most part to the action of their several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section, or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get at a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of congress, and to fix their attention on what suits their particular views, I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, a TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers *pro* and *con*, and presenting the points discussed and leading arguments on each side, somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix; and to those who may consider this summary sufficient without them, the subscription price for this weekly will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a small part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letter-writers,

extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore, invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities, which will give it additional interest with business men everywhere.

The Daily Globe will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of congress—at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m.; and once a day, at 5 o'clock, p. m., during the recesses, at \$5 a year for either the morning or evening edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of the city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of congress of the day before, published in the morning edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the news by telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by congress.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing 16 pages. The Congressional Globe will be made up of the proceedings of congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the heads of the executive departments, such speeches as have been withheld by members of congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after congress adjourns, and sent to all subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all the numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expense of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globe as those of any other legislative body are in this or any other country, and yet they are sold to subscribers for one sixth of what any other debates are sold for in this country, and one eleventh of what the debates of the British parliament are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and type-setting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of congress, and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

Tuesday's Congressional Globe will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if that shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then the sheet will be enlarged.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe, one year, \$5 00
When taken for a less time, the price will be fifty cents a month.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the coming session, \$3 00

Where bank notes under \$5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for \$5, four for \$10, and so on at that rate. For Tuesday's Congressional Globe one year, \$2

For six months, 1
Subscriptions for less than six months will not be received.

Orders for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, or for Tuesday's Congressional Globe, should be here by the 7th of December to secure all the numbers. The Daily Globe is now in the course of publication, and will be sent from the day a subscription for it reaches here.

An order for any of the papers must be accompanied by the money for it, else the paper will not be sent. Bank notes current where the subscriber resides will be received at par.

I desire to employ agents, who can produce good recommendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington City, Oct. 12, 1854.

It is finally settled that Fuller is elected to congress over Milliken in Maine. The contest was so close that the official count alone could settle it. This gives the administration one member from Maine.